# Equilibrium on the Money Market BFI Lecture 4.1.

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### Outline

Supply and Demand for Money

Money Market Equilibrium: A Graphical Analysis

Changes in the Money Market Equilibrium

What is the liquidity preference framework?

### Definition: The Liquidity Preference Framework (LPF)

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#### Assumptions

- Wealth consists of money and bonds only
- Money does not bring interest
- Interest rate on bonds is i > 0

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From equilibrium follows:

$$B_s + M_s = B_d + M_d \Leftrightarrow B_s - B_d = M_d - M_s$$

What happens if the interest rate *i* rises?

bond prices go down

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- expected return on bonds goes up

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- expected return on bonds goes up
- demand for bonds increases

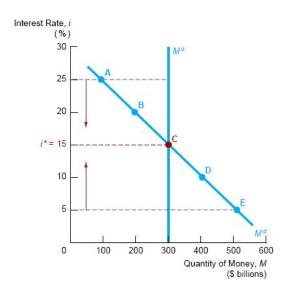
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- demand for bonds increases
- demand for money decreases

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Opportunity cost explanation for the decline in money demand

# The Liquidity Preference Framework: A Graphical Analysis



Two main factors for change in demand for money:

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wealth increases ⇒ money demand increases

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- wealth increases ⇒ money demand increases
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Any objections?

The case of wealth and money demand

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

ullet Wealth  $\uparrow\Rightarrow$ 

The case of wealth and money demand

- Wealth  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$
- Demand for bonds

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The case of wealth and money demand

- Wealth  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$
- Demand for bonds  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$
- Price of bonds

The case of wealth and money demand

- Wealth ↑⇒
- Demand for bonds  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$
- Price of bonds  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$

The case of wealth and money demand

- Wealth ↑⇒
- Demand for bonds ↑⇒
- Price of bonds ↑⇒
- Interest rate

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

- Wealth ↑⇒
- Demand for bonds ↑⇒
- Price of bonds ↑⇒
- Interest rate ↓⇒

# LPF (Keynes)

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

- Wealth ↑⇒
- Demand for bonds  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$
- Price of bonds ↑⇒
- Interest rate ↓⇒

# LPF (Keynes)

Interest rate ↓⇒

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

- Wealth ↑⇒
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# LPF (Keynes)

- Interest rate ↓⇒
- ullet Bonds less attractive  $\Rightarrow$

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

- Wealth ↑⇒
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- Wealth ↑⇒
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# LPF (Keynes)

- Interest rate ↓⇒
- Bonds less attractive ⇒
- Demand for bonds  $\downarrow \Rightarrow$
- Money demand ↑

The Classic LPF explanation:

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

- Wealth ↑⇒
- Demand for bonds  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$
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- Interest rate ↓⇒
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The Classic LPF explanation: Wealth  $\uparrow \rightarrow$ 

The case of wealth and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

- Wealth ↑⇒
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# LPF (Keynes)

- Interest rate ↓⇒
- Bonds less attractive ⇒
- Demand for bonds  $\downarrow \Rightarrow$
- Money demand ↑

The Classic LPF explanation: Wealth  $\uparrow \rightarrow$  people want to hold more money for the increased number of transactions  $\uparrow \rightarrow$  money demand  $\uparrow$ .

The case of inflation and money demand

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### Asset Demand Framework

Inflation ↑⇒

The case of inflation and money demand

- Inflation ↑⇒
- Exp.Ret. on Real Assets

The case of inflation and money demand

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The case of inflation and money demand

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The case of inflation and money demand

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LPF (Keynes)

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## LPF (Keynes)

Demand of bonds

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## LPF (Keynes)

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- Money demand ↑

The Classic LPF explanation:

The case of inflation and money demand

#### Asset Demand Framework

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- Demand of bonds  $\downarrow \Rightarrow$
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The Classic LPF explanation: Inflation  $\uparrow \rightarrow$ 

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- Demand of bonds  $\downarrow \Rightarrow$
- Money demand ↑

The Classic LPF explanation: Inflation  $\uparrow \rightarrow$  money are worth less  $\rightarrow$ 

The case of inflation and money demand

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The Classic LPF explanation: Inflation  $\uparrow \rightarrow$  money are worth less  $\rightarrow$  people want to consume the same quantities of goods  $\rightarrow$  nominal money demand  $\uparrow$ .

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The Classic LPF explanation: Inflation  $\uparrow \rightarrow$  money are worth less  $\rightarrow$  people want to consume the same quantities of goods  $\rightarrow$  nominal money demand  $\uparrow$ .

Which theory is the correct one?

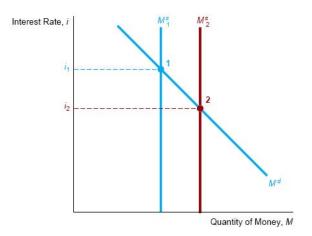
# Factors Shifting the Demand for Money

#### A summary

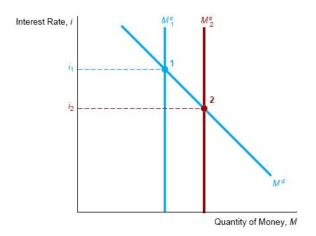
Variable	Change in Variable	Change in Money Demand (M <sup>d</sup> ) or Supply (M <sup>s</sup> )	Change in Interest Rate	
Income	1	M <sup>d</sup> ↑	<b>↑</b>	i M <sup>s</sup> i <sub>2</sub> i <sub>4</sub> M <sup>d</sup> M <sup>d</sup> M
Price level	$\uparrow$	$M^d \uparrow$	<b>↑</b>	i i Ms i i Md Md Md Md MM

The Central Bank controls money supply

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The Central Bank controls money supply



Is that always the case?